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Closing the Loop: An Assessment of the Life Cycle of Beryllium-Containing Materials in the Department of Defense

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Presentation to the Beryllium Health and Safety Committee

6 April 2011

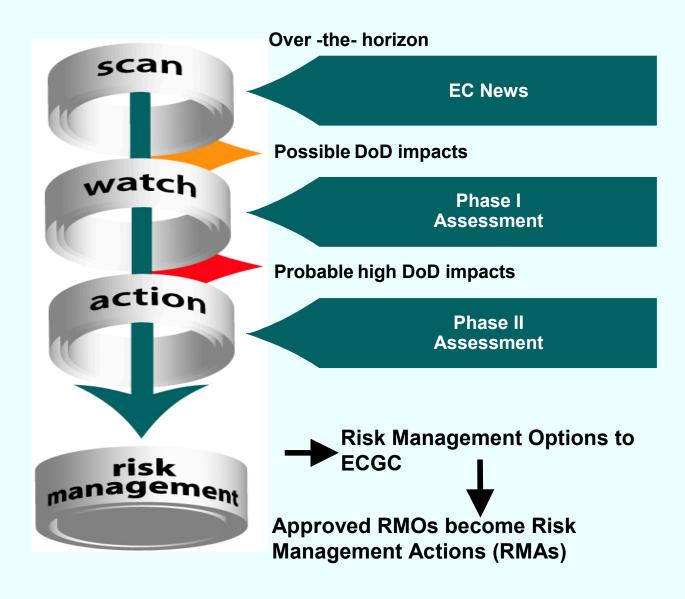
Today's Presentation Outline

- Background
- Purpose
- Study Design
- Findings
- Recommendations
- Next Steps

Chemical & Material Risk Management Directorate

- Purpose: To integrate science, technology, and policy to achieve a more sustainable future regarding the assessment, selection, and management of chemicals and materials within the DoD.
 - Facets: Acquisition ESOH, Chemical Management,
 Green Procurement, Emerging Contaminants (ECs)
- Goals: Proactively address future challenges; sustain the DoD mission; lower life cycle costs; drive innovation; avoid crises

DoD's Scan, Watch, Action Process for ECs



Beryllium as an EC

- Be is an Action List EC
 - Why? High risk of impacts to DoD resulting from changes in regulatory occupational exposure standards and limits
 - Impacts likely to ESOH, Readiness & Training, and O&M
 - Risk Management Options (RMOs) developed to address potential impacts

This Study

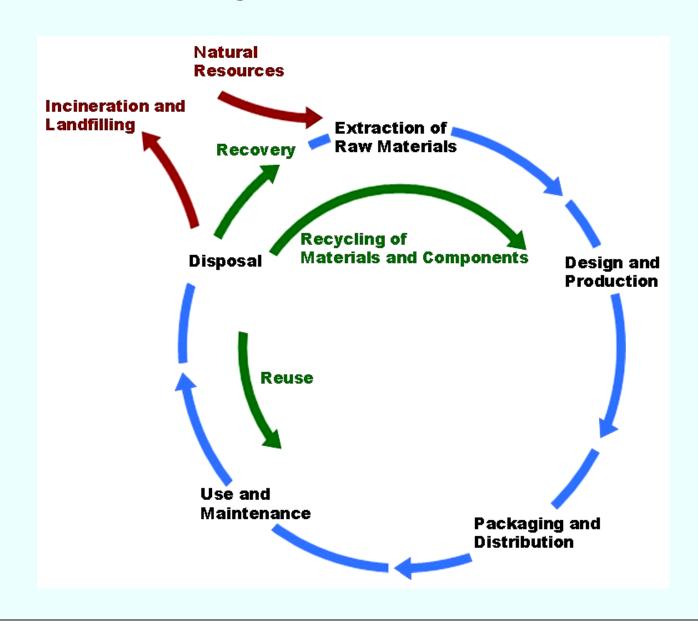
Study Purpose

Address Be RMO #3

Study Goals

- Clarify and highlight gaps in life cycle knowledge by tracking DoD beryllium-containing materials through acquisition, purchase, use, maintenance, and end-of-life management
- Recommend opportunities to close these gaps

Life Cycle of a Product

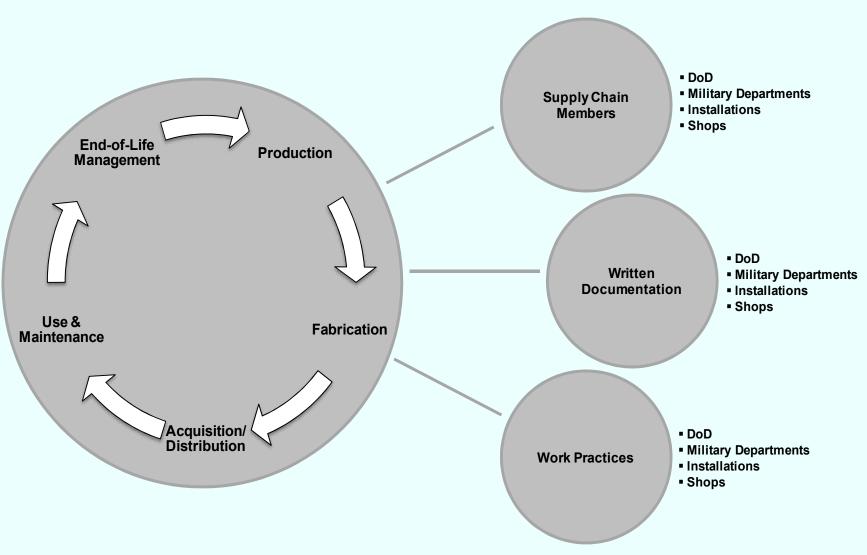


Study Design

Objectives:

- Identify supply chain members who have role in DoD life cycle of Be-containing materials
- Review written documentation concerning management of Be-containing materials at each life cycle stage
- Conduct case studies that track select Be-containing materials used in DoD weapons systems and platforms through their DoD life cycle to identify current practices for Be-related activities

Study Design



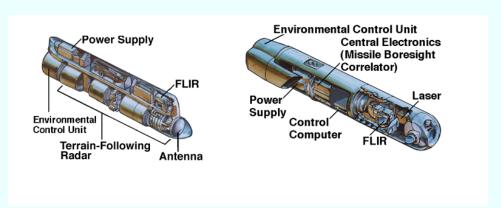
Case Study

Copper beryllium landing gear bushings



 Low altitude navigation and targeting infrared for night (LANTIRN) pod system





Beryllium taxonomy is not comprehensive nor standardized

Category	Reference	Description
	Strategic Materials Protection Board Report, December 2008	High purity beryllium metal
Strategic, Critical Material	DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual	Beryllium metal, as billets, and beryllium copper master alloy, as ingots
High Temperature Alloy	DoD 4160.21-H, Defense Scrap Yard Handbook	High temperature alloy group 62: Beryllium
Critical Alloy	Air Force T.O. 00-25-113, Technical Manual, Conservation and Segregation of Critical Alloy and Precious Metal Bearing Parts and Scrap	Group No. 62, Beryllium, QQ-C-530, QQ-C-533

	Production	Fabrication	Acquisition	Use & Maintenance	End-of-Life Management
Supply Chain Members	√	√	√	√	√
DoD Written Documentation as a Strategic/ Critical Material	✓	×	*	3 C	✓
DoD Written Documentation as a Hazardous Material	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓
Practices	√	±	±	±	*

	Production	Fabrication	Acquisition	Use & Maintenance	End-of-Life Management
Supply Chain Members	√	✓	✓	✓	√

	Production	Fabrication	Acquisition	Use & Maintenance	End-of-Life Management
DoD Written Documentation as a Strategic/ Critical Material	✓	*	*	*	✓

	Production	Fabrication	Acquisition	Use & Maintenance	End-of-Life Management
DoD Written Documentation as a Hazardous Material	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Production	Fabrication	Acquisition	Use & Maintenance	End-of-Life Management
Practices	√	+1	+1	±	*

Recommendations

Strategic Policy & Procedure Development

- Clarify and standardize the beryllium taxonomy
- Encourage a DoD-wide Precious Metals and Strategic Materials Recovery Program
- Ensure existing installation- and shop-level materials management policies and procedures contain instructions for safe handling and recovery of Be
- Ensure full utilization of existing Be recovery and recycling facilities

Recommendations

Workforce Education & Training

- Ensure personnel responsible for end-of-life management are trained to identify recoverable quantities of strategic, critical materials per existing written policies and procedures
- Develop training to ensure supply chain members are aware of a new DoD-wide Precious Metals and Strategic Materials Recovery Program

Next Steps

- Resolve outstanding study questions
 - Quantity of new scrap and old scrap generated at DoD?
 - Who implements the PESHE at U&M, EOL stages?
 - Army-specific and Navy-specific information?
 - landing gear bushings
 - LANTIRN (or similar)
 - Current Precious Metals Recovery Program training?
- Present findings and recommendations to EC
 Steering Committee

Thank You

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Emerging Contaminants Program Highlights

- Screened over 400 potential ECs
- Completed 25 Phase I Impact Assessments
- Completed 7 Phase II Impact Assessments
 - ➤ Beryllium, lead, sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), hexavalent chromium, naphthalene, trichloroethylene (TCE), perchlorate, & RDX
 - ❖ 54 Risk Management Options (RMOs) developed & turned into Risk Management Actions (RMAs)

EC Action List – current as of Jan 2011

- **▼ RDX (Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine)** explosive
- **✓** Hexavalent Chromium (Cr⁶⁺) anticorrosive
- ✓ Naphthalene component of jet fuel
- **✓** Beryllium (Be) light metal special properties
- ✓ Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆) greenhouse gas 23000x GWP of CO₂
- **✓** Lead heavy metal used in munitions

✓ Phase II Impact Assessment Completed & Risk Management Actions Underway

EC Watch List - current as of Jan 2011

- **✓** Tungsten alloys
- √ 1,4-dioxane*
- **✓** Nanomaterials*
- **✓** Perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS)
- **✓** Di-nitrotoluenes (DNT)
- √ Nickel

- **✓** Cadmium
- **✓** Manganese
- Cerium
- Cobalt
- Antimony
- ✓ Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
- Phthalates
- **✓** Diisocyanates
- **√**TCE
- Perchlorate¹

- √Phase I Impact Assessment completed
- * Will be re-assessed

1 Perchlorate was program's original EC – no Phase II assessment but RMOs developed and approved by ECGC